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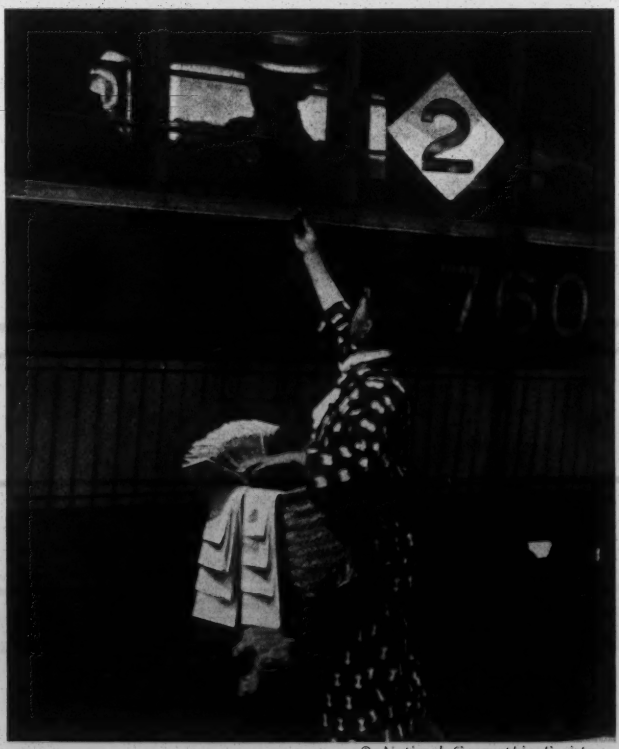
Contents for Week of February 15, 1932. Vol. XI. No. 1.

1. Oaxaca, and "An American Tomb of Tutankhamen."
2. Johore, the Fertile Florida of Asia and its Rubber Farms.
3. Lake Placid, Scene of Olympic Winter Games.
4. Tokyo, the Far East's First "Western" Metropolis.
5. Shanghai Is Three Cities in One.



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"EXTRA! ALL ABOUT THE CHINA SITUATION"

This Japanese newsboy is making a quick sale to a street-car patron in Tokyo, the Japanese capital. A Tokyo paper has a daily circulation of 1,800,000—one of the world's largest (See Bulletin No. 4).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

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Oaxaca, and "An American Tomb of Tutankhamen"

DISCOVERY near Oaxaca, Mexico, of a fifteenth century tomb of Indian warriors, so rich in gold, pearls, and jeweled works of art that it has been called "an American tomb of Tutankhamen," turns attention to a region already known for its antiquities and for its undeveloped modern wealth.

The Mexican Government scientist in charge of the exploration reports finding pearls as big as dove's eggs, bracelets studded with jade, turquoise, and emeralds, a crown and breast plates of gold, and other priceless objects.

Maya Ruins in Adjoining State of Chiapas

The State of Oaxaca (pronounced wah-háh-cah), of which the city of Oaxaca is the capital, covers the greater part of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in southernmost Mexico, and was the home of Mixtec and Zapotec peoples. Many descendants of these ancient races still live there. The State of Oaxaca adjoins Chiapas, where important ruins of the Maya civilization are found. Maya culture is believed to have greatly influenced both the Mixtecs and the Zapotecs, and they in turn passed it on in diluted form to the region about Mexico City.

Thirty miles from Oaxaca are the ruins of Mitla, a ceremonial city of striking stone temples that has been visited for many years by the world's leading archeologists. This ruined city is especially noted for the unique form of decoration on the walls of its structures, a decoration that has been called "mosaic fretwork." At no other place in the world is this particular type of stone work decoration known to exist.

Mitla was built by Zapotecs. No caches of valuable art works have been found in the ruins.

A City on a Mountain Top

The treasures just uncovered were found in the ruined fortified city of Monte Alban, on a mountain top much nearer Oaxaca than Mitla. This city was supposedly built by Mixtecs, who once opposed the Zapotecs, but were finally conquered by them.

The City of Oaxaca is reached by rail from Mexico City after a 250-mile journey which drops the traveler more than a mile to hot tropical plains and then raises him again into low mountains. In a valley in these mountains lies the city, one of the most picturesque in the Republic.

Cortez settled there and was made "Marquis of the Valley." By 1531—only a few years after the coming of Cortez—Oaxaca possessed five hundred families of pure Castilian blood. Their descendants are important factors in the city's population to-day.

Won't Reveal Source of Gold

No section of Mexico was richer than Oaxaca in precious metals when the Spaniards came. And it is still rich, for probably only a few of its possible mines have been opened. Indians are continually coming in from the back country with gold to sell, sometimes in the form of amalgam balls, sometimes as rough cast plates and medallions. Where they obtain this gold, the Indians will not say.

Oaxaca hummed with business during the closing days of the Diaz regime. Some of the business activity had to do with mining, some with forest products.

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© *Photograph from T. A. Jaggar*

THE BUSINESS SECTION OF TOKYO AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1923

This photograph shows, in the foreground, by the side of a canal crossing the city, the new shacks occupied by refugees, and, in the middle distance, the Mitsukoshi department store (with turret). Most of the buildings that resisted the quake were gutted by fire. Thousands of parked automobiles contributed their gasoline to the flames. The property loss to the nation has been estimated at more than five billion dollars. Contrast this scene with pictures of the reconstructed city in "Tokyo To-day," by William R. Castle, Jr., *National Geographic Magazine*, February, 1932 (See Bulletin No. 4).

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Johore, the Fertile Florida of Asia and Its Rubber Farms

AN AMERICAN observer, traveling in the Orient, reports that rubber plantations are as cheap as Kansas wheat farms in the neighborhood of Singapore—which means the sultanate of Johore, on the mainland—for Singapore is merely an island-seaport, three-quarters of a mile off the southernmost tip of Asia.

Johore represents Asia's "Florida." It forms the tip of the long, narrow Malay Peninsula that extends down from Siam almost to the Dutch East Indies. The country's best-known contribution to the world is Singapore. The island on which this great trade-crossroad is situated was ceded to the British East India Company by the reigning Sultan of Johore in 1824.

Helps Support Singapore

Johore serves as the supporting hinterland for this patch of British territory. Across Johore comes the railway that ties Singapore to the Federated Malay States; and from one of Johore's few patches of hills flow the thirteen million gallons of water a day that the teeming city demands.

Inland, along the railway that extends north and south through Johore, and along some of the highways, rubber and pineapple plantations have pushed back the jungle for a little distance. Practically all the remainder of the country is in the grip of a riotous vegetation. Progress across these jungle areas is practically impossible; one must laboriously hack a path. Even the smaller streams are choked by fallen trees and logs, and by creeping vines that are festooned from side to side. On such streams it is even necessary to cut a way for a canoe or other small boat.

A generation or so ago Johore's population was mainly Malayan, but the development of rubber culture and consequent heavy immigration has somewhat altered this. Of the present population about 160,000 are Malays, 100,000 Chinese, and more than 25,000 Indians. The native Malays are concentrated along the west coast. There they pass a more or less lazy existence, watching their palm groves. They live in houses built on stilts over tidal mud flats or along the banks of sluggish rivers. When the tide is in, the water rises almost to the floor level; when the tide is out there is a 10 or 12-foot drop to mud and crocodiles. The "streets" of the villages are duck-board walks set in mud.

"Marking Time" with Pineapples

The cultivation of other products than coconuts has been chiefly in the hands of outsiders. Before the beginning of the rubber era, considerable land was devoted to growing gambier and pepper together. Gambier is a plant from which an extract is obtained for use in tanning. The cultivation of this plant quickly exhausted the soil. Very little is grown now.

Most of the rubber plantations are owned by large companies operated by foreigners. Malays do not take kindly to the work and it has been necessary to import laborers from India. The planter of rubber trees must wait about seven years before he can tap them. While the young trees are growing, pineapples are set out between them.

Since the coming of rubber, therefore, pineapple "tinning factories" have sprung up, and canned pineapple has become an export, along with rubber, gutta percha, copra, resins and timber. A little tin and iron is also exported, but in these

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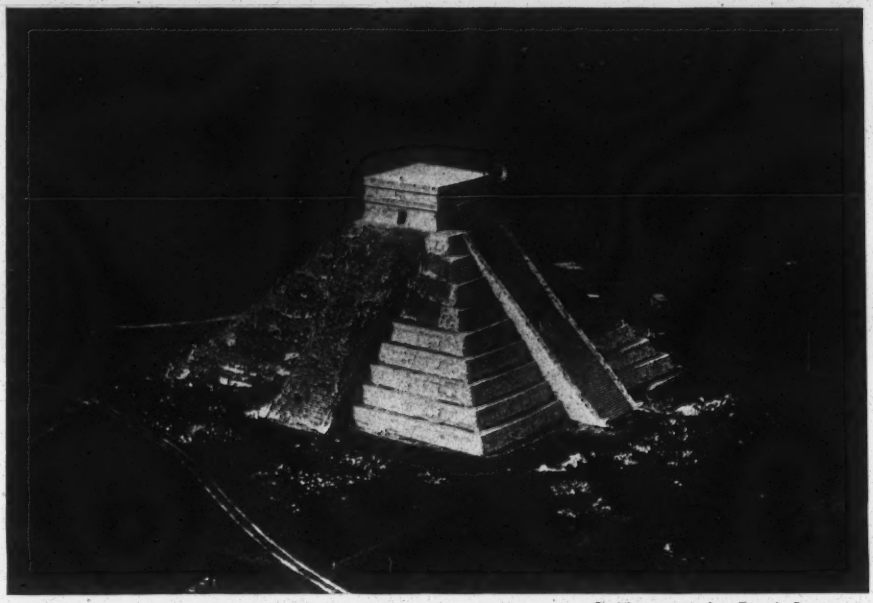
But a large part was based on agriculture. Into the city flowed coffee, indigo, vanilla, cacao, rice, sugar, grain, oils and fibers.

These products still arrive, but not in the quantities of a generation ago. But the potential wealth is there, and Oaxacans look forward to marked development in the years ahead.

Note: For supplementary reading and pictures of Mexico, and of the important work being done there by Mexican and American scientists, see: "Unearthing America's Ancient History," *National Geographic Magazine*, July, 1931; "Mexico City, North America's Oldest Metropolis," and "Adventures in Color on Mexico's West Coast," July, 1930; "Buenos Aires to Washington by Horse," February, 1929; "To Bogotá and Back by Air," May, 1928; "Among the Zapotecs of Mexico," May, 1927; "Chichen Itzá, an Ancient American Mecca," January, 1925; and "The Isthmus of Tehuantepec," May, 1924.

Bulletin No. 1, February 15, 1932.



© *Photograph by Raoul Camara*

A MAYA PYRAMID SIMILAR TO THOSE ON MONTE ALBAN

Dispatches from Oaxaca state that the stairway of a temple near the rich new tomb found in Oaxaca, Mexico, is built on the style of the stairway that mounts the Castillo (shown above) and the Temple of the Warriors, at Chichen Itzá, in Yucatan. The so-called Castillo at Chichen Itzá is not a castle at all, but the principal temple of Kukulcan, the Feathered Serpent, patron deity of the city. It rises in nine receding terraces to a height of 100 feet above the plain and covers an acre of ground. The work of excavating and repairing these ruins, like those on Monte Alban in Oaxaca, is under the direction of the Mexican Government.

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Lake Placid, Scene of Olympic Winter Games

LAKE PLACID, scene of the Olympic Winter Games, the first International Olympic competition ever held in the United States, is a tiny village near the south shore of a body of water of the same name picturesquely situated among the finest peaks of the Adirondack Mountains in northern New York State.

Although Lake Placid in recent years has prided itself upon being "the winter sports capital of America," this part of the Adirondacks has long been noted also as a summer recreational center. Here Melvil Dewey, the late founder of the Dewey-decimal library classification system, established the Lake Placid Club, a unique combination of health-social-intellectual resort. Lake Placid, and the smaller adjoining Mirror Lake, are surrounded by cottages, many of them being summer retreats of rose and hay fever sufferers.

Switzerland on a Small Scale

The Olympic teams, however, saw Lake Placid district in its traditional winter blanket of sparkling white. Hemmed in on all sides by mountains, rolling foothills, and dark green pine-trees, Lake Placid at this season of the year closely resembles St. Moritz, Switzerland's famous Mecca of winter sports. While the Adirondacks are neither as high nor as rugged as the Alps they offer bob-sled runs as fleet, ski jumps as long, and ice-covered lakes as glittering as those of Switzerland. Upper New York State in winter may be said to be a Switzerland on a small scale.

Lake Placid itself is a fine sweep of water whose real proportions, 4 miles long by 2 miles wide, are dwarfed by surrounding mountains. It contains three islands, Hawk, Moose, and Buck, and from them one may see several of the principal summits of the Adirondacks—including Mt. Whiteface, Mt. McKenzie, Saddleback, McIntyre, Gothics, Marcy and Golden. Mt. Whiteface will soon have an airplane beacon light and a highway to its summit—memorials to World War dead of the Empire State.

The village of Lake Placid clusters around Mirror Lake, a smaller body of water south of Lake Placid itself. Its short winding streets follow the contours of water and hillside, and give the town a distinctive character in a region of picturesque settlements.

Bob-Sled Run 1½ Miles Long

In preparation for the Olympic Winter Games, in which seventeen nations and more than 350 athletes were entered, the Lake Placid community built an indoor stadium seating 3,000 spectators; a bob-sled run down Mt. Van Hoevenberg a mile and a half long; more than 250 miles of ski trails; and an outdoor stadium with a standard 400-meter track, hockey boxes, and grand stands for 5,000 spectators.

The Intervales ski jump, scene of several American ski meets in recent years, had a new grand stand and a parking space for motorists. This unique slide, which employs a gap between two shoulders of a hill, is 975 feet long and its jumping tower rises 290 feet above the level at the finish.

While the Olympic Games proper, which will be held in Los Angeles this summer, date back 1,000 years to the religious and athletic ceremonies held in the Greek city of Olympia, the Winter Olympics have been held only twice previously—each time on European soil. In 1924, prominent European sportsmen, who long advocated the inclusion of winter sports in the program of this athletics' classic, were successful in having the First Olympic Winter Games staged at Chamonix, France. The second competition was held at St. Moritz, Switzerland, in 1928.

A Club Sired By a Sneeze

The Lake Placid Club, the district's most famous institution, was sired, it is said, by a sneeze. Melvil Dewey, founder of the American Library Association, the American Library Bureau, the Library Journal, the American Metric Bureau, and the Spelling Reform Association—and, more important to Lake Placid, a sufferer from hay fever—combed the Adirondacks for a lofty place which would relieve his sneezes and snuffles and please his eye as well.

When he came upon Lake Placid he found the price of real estate high, but he bought as much as he could, establishing in 1895 a non-commercial resort which, while it is not open to the general public, does not have a wealthy membership, does not advertise, has no agents, and maintains strict rules governing the moral conduct of its members, has grown from 65 acres

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products Johore cannot compete with the Federated Malay States to the north where the ores are much more plentiful.

Rubber has led a hectic life in Johore in the past two decades, especially when Great Britain sought to reduce the ouput. While the restrictions were in force the smuggling of rubber to the Dutch East Indies became a well-financed industry. Men were hired at high salaries to run out cargoes of rubber, and if they were caught and placed in jail the smuggling companies paid a pension to their families during the bread-winner's incarceration.

Tigers infest the jungles of Johore and sometimes invade the cultivated areas, carrying off rubber tappers. When a man-eater is known to be in a neighborhood tappers wear false faces on the backs of their heads. They believe that if a tiger thinks that a man is watching him, he will not attack.

Note: See also: "Fire Walking Hindus of Singapore," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1931; "Singapore, Crossroads of the East," March, 1926; and, for additional material about rubber, "The Amazon, Father of Waters," April, 1926.

Bulletin No. 2, February 15, 1932.

© *Photograph by Graham Romeyn Taylor*

MILKING A RUBBER TREE NEAR SINGAPORE

Only skilled laborers are permitted to perform the delicate operation of tapping, for a cut too deep injures the tree. The tapper usually makes a new cut in the tree on alternate mornings, and completes his work by noon. The latex drains into cups and is emptied into pails early the next morning.

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Tokyo, The Far East's First "Western" Metropolis

STANDING on Kudan Hill, August 31, 1923, the visitor to Tokyo, Japan's capital, looked down on a peaceful oriental city of white tile roofs almost buried in green trees. Two days later the same view from Kudan Hill disclosed a desert of utter ruin as far as the eye could see. Japan's most terrible earthquake had wiped out the places of business and the homes of a million and a half people. An area almost as large as the island of Manhattan was a black blot, a funeral pyre for 68,500 victims.

In February, 1932, eight and one-half years later, the view from Kudan Hill reveals the Sumida plain once more filled with a prosperous city, a capital bright and new as fresh paint. Nothing like it has ever been seen before in the Orient.

The Imposing Diet Building

Over on the right rises the massive pink and white granite Diet Building, a new home for Japan's legislature almost as large as the United States Capitol. Broad, asphalt boulevards strike out in every direction where narrow, twisted lanes of pre-earthquake Tokyo clogged traffic. The fresh green of young trees, 24,000 planted since 1923, promises that Japan's capital may again become a city in a forest. Far eastward six new bridges span the Sumida River, while near-by stately ten-story office buildings, Western style, form the nucleus of Tokyo's growing government department row.

The greatest disaster offered the greatest opportunity in modern times to build a model metropolis. London's "Great Fire" burned 336 acres; Chicago's 2,024 acres; San Francisco's 2,560 acres; Tokyo's 9,000 acres! Would Tokyo throw away her chance to plan a city fit for modern living conditions?

Old Tokyo was an overgrown feudal town. The seed from which the city grew, the Shogun's palace, lay in the center, surrounded by stone walls and a wide, water-filled moat. It still usurps the center of the capital. In old days Japanese rulers demanded that chiefs of provinces leave their wives and children under the palace walls as hostages. Tokyo's wards each had their origin in such settlements of semi-prisoners. Streets and alleys grew aimlessly. Many were so narrow they could not be penetrated by fire engines.

In new Tokyo the minimum street width is 12 feet! Narrow enough, but a boulevard by old Tokyo standards.

Only one-tenth of the area of old Tokyo was used for streets. A stingy allotment compared with London, Paris and Berlin which leave about one-quarter in streets while Washington has nearly one-half its area in streets and avenues. To remedy her shortcomings Tokyo, as a first step in reconstruction, took for streets 10 per cent of every owner's land without compensation. By purchase the city added 5 per cent more, and, in this manner, has raised her street acreage to 27 per cent of the city's area.

High Cost of Earthquake Proofing

Next, Tokyo reserved the right to relocate any man's property to accommodate an entirely new gridiron system of streets and to move any man's house. In eight years the city fathers have moved more than 200,000 houses. Queer problems arose. A man's house might be too big for his new lot. Some new lots are only 4 by 8 feet in area, scarcely large enough for any use. But oddities are being ironed out.

To build a city for 2,000,000 people from the ground up was a task for which there is no parallel in history. Where an American city adds a bridge and a school or two per year, Tokyo had to build 170 schools in eight years and 117 bridges. Six of these were major bridges across the broad Sumida River.

With the wave of a $300,000,000 wand over the ruins, two large parks and fifty small parks appeared, ten bath houses, five hospitals, seven government-controlled pawn shops, a big new municipal market, ten children's homes, ten public dining halls and ten public boarding houses.

Some Japanese advocated moving the capital to a safer place. "No," said Tokyo. "We have learned our lesson. Some of the buildings withstood both quake and fire." The quake wave reached Tokyo with an 8-inch swing and the new large buildings and bridges are built to receive even heavier shocks. Wide streets and fireproof construction will prevent fire spreading as it did in 1923. Tokyo is not afraid of earthquakes. There have been thousands of noticeable shocks in this region since the major quake of 1923.

The new Mitsui Bank is typical of Tokyo's new construction. American architects designed the building; American contractors have built it. Under the ten-story structure is

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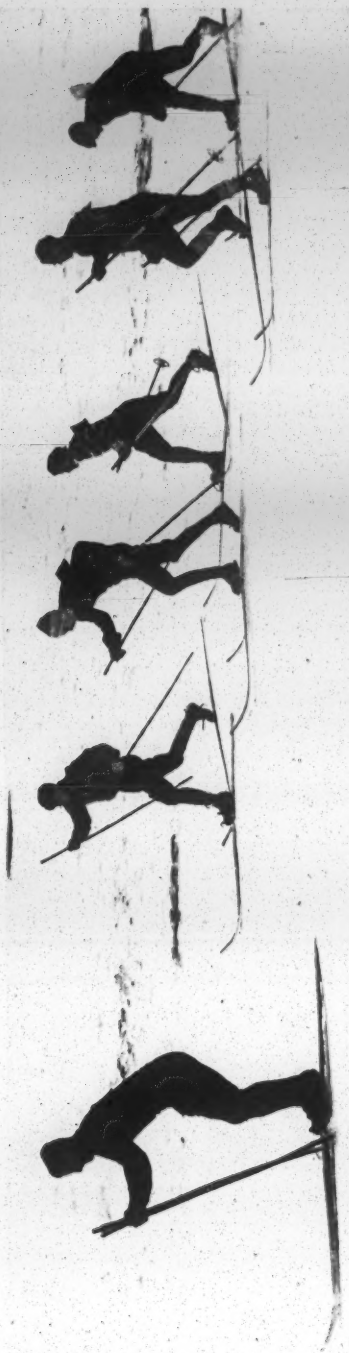

© Photograph by Kenneth D. Smith

FIGURES FOR A GRECIAN "OLYMPICS" URN; A SKI RACE REQUIRES BOTH SKILL AND STAMINA. DARTMOUTH'S WINTER CARNIVAL, HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

and a small hotel to a vast recreational center comprising nine central club-houses, 100 cottages, five golf courses, twenty-one tennis courts, a library of 10,000 volumes, a junior college for children, a theater, nine large farm units, 500 cattle, a model creamery, kitchens, warehouses, laundries and repair shops—the whole spread over some 10,600 acres of ground.

Sled-Dog Races

An innovation in the Winter Olympics this year was the sled-dog race, which was added to the regular program as a sport peculiar to the North American continent. While sled-dogs are generally associated with the wastes of the extreme north the upper parts of New York state have many kennels where sled-dogs are raised for competitions in that section and in Canadian winter carnivals.

In addition to being the scene the Olympic Winter Games, Lake Placid will also have the World's Speed-Championships for 1932, sponsored by the International Skating Union. This competition will take place at the Olympic Stadium February 19 and 20.

Near Lake Placid in the Adirondack mountain region is another famous sports and health resort, Saranac Lake. At its winter carnival a huge white palace is built of snow and ice blocks. Some of America's best skaters come from the lake region of upper New York State.

Note: Students interested in winter sports should consult, "New Hampshire, the Granite State," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1931; "Quebec, Capital of French Canada," April, 1930; "Vermont, the Green Mountain State," March, 1927; "Amid the Snows of Switzerland," March, 1922; "Skiing over the New Hampshire Hills," February, 1920; and "The Geography of Games," August, 1919.

Bulletin No. 3, February 15, 1932.

PICTURES OF CHINESE LIFE

Teachers who have received their Pictorial Geography sets, as offered in the Geographic News Bulletin of February 1, 1932, will find a series of photographs and descriptive text of various phases of "Life in China," Set No. 3.

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Shanghai Is Three Cities in One

REPORTS that Japanese troops have entered Shanghai raised the question among those who know the Chinese metropolis—which Shanghai? The largest city of China is divided into three divisions—the Native City, the International Settlement, and the French Concession, each separately governed. The Native City is further subdivided into three parts, each some distance from the other—Chapei, Mantao, and the borough of Pootung, the latter across the Hwangpu River.

Shanghai was one of the first Chinese cities to be opened to Western trade, one of the five "Treaty Ports" established in 1842. British merchants who moved in during the next few years obtained a concession to manage municipal affairs in their settlement.

Chinese Like To Live in Foreign Concessions

French and American residents joined in the arrangement, but later the French set up a municipality of their own which is maintained separately to-day. Residents of other nationalities have thrown in their lot with the British and Americans, and to-day about twenty nations, including the Japanese, have trade and extra-territorial rights in Shanghai.

The entire urban group—Chinese, International, and French—that bears the name "Shanghai" has an estimated population of 1,540,000. By far the larger part is Chinese, but the concentration is not greatest in the narrow-streeted, native sections. So well have the foreigners governed their concessions that Chinese have flocked to these parts. The international city is especially a favorite residence for retired Chinese officials from other parts of the country.

Shanghai is near the mouth of the Yangtze River, China's great natural water highway, and close to the Grand Canal. Around it for many miles stretches the province of Kiangsu, the most densely populated political unit in the world. This strategic situation has made the city China's greatest port and it has become as well one of the greatest Chinese industrial centers.

Big Ships Cannot Reach It

In a sense, however, the city is out-of-the-way. It is not directly on the Yangtze, but on a tributary, the Hwangpu, twelve miles from the great stream. The largest ocean steamers cannot ascend to the city, but must anchor in the Yangtze estuary and transship passengers and freight to steam tenders. Likewise the largest war vessels cannot cross the bar, but the cruisers and destroyers of many nations are constantly on duty off the Bund.

Approaching the city from Woosung, its port on the Yangtze River, the villages, graveyards, and anchored ships of all kinds become more numerous as one nears the wharves. The hum and roar of factories and cotton mills belie the real atmosphere of this metropolis of Central China. It is not until the heavy, half-sickening smell of bean-oil, incense, opium smoke and of human beings penetrates the nostrils that the true Asiatic flavor of the city is revealed.

Although the quaint Kiangsu junks are rapidly disappearing, the cargo junks, sampans, and speedy slipper boats still vie with motor launches of huge steel and wooden vessels from every port on the face of the globe. Like Venice, Shanghai was built on piles sunk into the soft black sand and saturated clay of tidal flats.

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a platform of reinforced concrete four feet thick. It contains twice as much steel as similar buildings in the United States require.

Earthquake proofing, Tokyo estimates, raises construction costs one-third.

To arrive at Central Station, Tokyo, to-day is to enter the hurly burly of the twentieth century. Porters grab the traveler's bags; taxis dash up; stop with screeching brakes. Jinrikishas? They are for country folk unused to city ways. They can be found somewhere about the vast station, but one has to hunt for them.

Through the doors of Central Station can be glimpsed ten-story modern Tokyo; square buildings that look as if they had been sent from Seattle, demounted, and assembled in Japan like the taxis and thousands of other automobiles. On the other side of the station is the Ginza, Tokyo's Broadway, once the street of silversmiths, now the street of mobo (the modern boy) and moga (the modern girl).

Mobo has gone western with his hat, his bow tie, short coat and baggy trousers and cane. Moga has bobbed her hair, she is trying to improve on her naturally excellent complexion, and she wears a hat, quite a novelty in Japan.

Note: For a new and comprehensive description of the rebuilt Japanese capital see "Tokyo To-day," *National Geographic Magazine*, February, 1932. For additional references and illustrations see: "The First Airship Flight around the World," June, 1930; "Some Impressions of 150,000 Miles of Travel," May, 1930; "Sakurajima, Japan's Greatest Volcanic Eruption," April, 1924; "The Empire of the Rising Sun," and "How the Earth Telegraphed Its Tokyo Quake to Washington," October, 1923; "Some Aspects of Rural Japan," September, 1922; "The Geography of Japan," July, 1921; and "The Making of a Japanese Newspaper," October, 1920.

Bulletin No. 4, February 15, 1932.

© *Herbert G. Ponting*

MODERN TOKYO STILL HAS ITS PARK JEWELS

While wide boulevards have replaced narrow alleys, and great buildings the flimsy structures of nine years ago, the Japanese capital has retained its public gardens, with their attractive arrangements of trees, shrubs, ponds, lagoons and bowlders. Shiba Temple and park (above) are particularly beautiful at cherry-blossom time. Relatives of these trees, transplanted to this country, help to make Washington one of the most attractive cities in the world.

Huge reinforced concrete rafts were buried in this clay, and the foundations of fine stone buildings are laid on them.

New American Consulate

The foreign settlements are delightfully modern, with plenty of space, light and air, and are as sanitary and orderly as western cities. Most of the important business and industrial houses are concentrated in the International Settlement; Nanking Road has the best shops and retail stores; Bubbling Well Road is the fashionable place to live; Kiukiang Road is "The Wall Street of China"; and the Bund is the favorite promenade. In the Hongkew district the United States is building its finest consular office, to house the most important American Government offices in China.

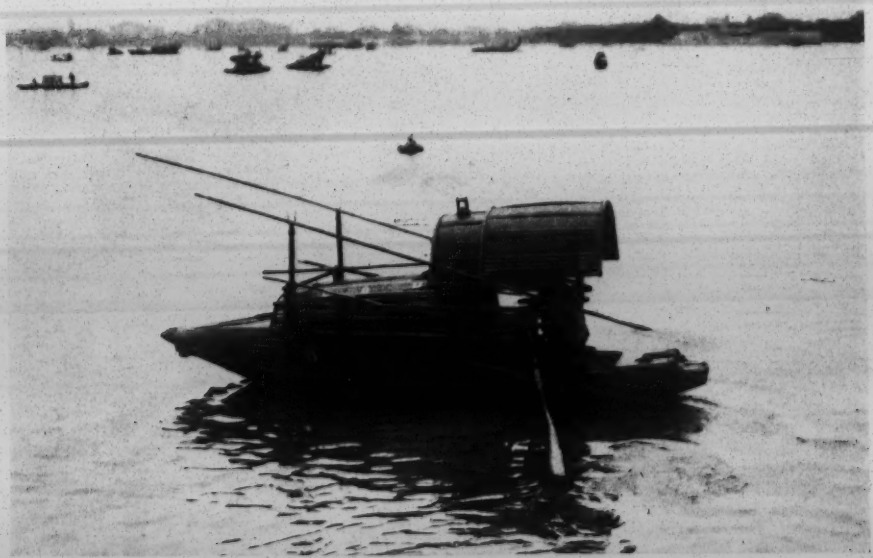
Much of the westernization that has come to China in the last half century has filtered in through Shanghai, especially through the great printing plants there which have turned out translations into Chinese of the literature of the West. Shanghai's many newspapers, both foreign and Chinese, greatly influence the thought of the land.

Note: The June, 1927, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine* contains several articles describing Shanghai and the other principal cities of China. See also "With the Devil Dancers of China and Tibet," July, 1931; "Glories of Minya Konka," October, 1930; "World's Greatest Overland Explorer," November, 1928; and "Farmers Since the Days of Noah," April, 1927. The Magazine will shortly publish an article about the extreme western corner of China, written by its representative with the Citroën-Haardt Trans-Asiatic Expedition.

Dispatches from China state that the capital of the country has been moved from Nanking to Honanfu. For a description of the new seat of government see "Honanfu, Inland City Suggested as New Chinese Capital," GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN, October 26, 1931.

Loose-leaf pictures of the people and the physical geography of China, with descriptive text, may be found in Set No. 3 of the Pictorial Geography series. Procedure for obtaining these timely illustrations for class-room use was outlined in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN of February 1, 1932, or the information may be had by addressing the School Service Department, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

Bulletin No. 5, February 15, 1932.



© *Photograph by Dr. Robert F. Fitch*

THE SLIPPER BOAT, A CHINESE HARBOR TAXI

The quaint Kiangsu junks are rapidly disappearing in Shanghai harbor, but cargo junks, sampans, and speedy slipper boats still compete with modern motor launches and steam tugs.

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